Albert Grant Coming to America to Testify. Lownow, March t.—The Edinburgh Courant of this morning says that Albert Grant, the noted

this morning says that Albert Grant, the noted financier, intends to go to Washington and personally testify before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to the following effect:

1. That he never told Lyons that he (Baren Grant) had given Senator Stewart two thousand shares to become a director in the Emma Mine, and to assist in getting General Schanck's name on the board, and that Lyons's statement to the contrary to the committee is absolutely natron.

2. That he has never seen Lyons, nor had any communication with him in his life.

3. That he never gave any shares to Senator Stewart, either to become a director himself or to get General Schenck to be a director.

TRADE AT A STANDSTILL.

TRADE AT A STANDSTILL.

CAPITAL TOPICS.

GEN. BELKNAP'S ARREST TO-DAY

HIS HOUSE GUARDED BY POLICE

ADMINISPRATION ACTIVITY IN THE CASE

NO GUILTY MAN SHALL ESCAPE

THE DEMOCRATS IMPEDING PROSECUTION

THE BRIBERS AND THE GRIBED TO BE PUNISHED

Representative Clymer and Caleb Marsh HIESTER WINKS AND CALEB CLIMBS

One is Censured and the Other Condemned

PAGE'S RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE

THE DEMOCRATS GAG (AND DODGE

Commencement of Criminal Prosecution

NEW TEXAS AND PACIFIC ROUTE

Jail Appointments. Mr. Stone, of Missouri, introduced a bill to transfer the charge of the jail appointment of

Mr. Eaton introduced a bill authorizing the payment of prize money to officers of the Farragut fleet for the destruction of the enemy's ves eis in April, 1862. Referred to the Committee

Adverse reports were received from the Committee on Claims on the claims of A. M. Blake, Thomas H. Coats, James J. Ritch, John Russell,

Charles M. Briggs, John Montgomery and Thomas E. Williams; and the same were inden-The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations: Charles F. Gorham, of Michigan, to be Assis:ant Secre-

tary of the Interior; John E. Breauxe, of Louis ians, to be register of the land office at New Or leans: Thomas Murdock, to be postmaster at Rock Island, Illinois. The Tobacco Tax.

Mr. Ellis, of La., has presented in the House of Representatives a bill to amend the Revised Statutes so as to admit the removal in bulk with-out the payment of tax of tobacco, while in process of manufacture, from one department of a manufactory to another, when such departments are in the same building, under rules and regula-tions prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The House has passed a bill authorizing the issuance of one hundred and thirty thousand acres of scrip to an Oregon company as indemnity for lands covered by an Indian reservation. This scrip will be worth at least \$5 per acre. If have made a fortune out of an accident, and Oregon land speculators will be in their glory. Such land scrip has proved a curse in other

District Claims nts.

Under the morning call of Monday Mr. Buckintroduced a number of District bills, as folhouse, Fant & Co. to the Court of Claims; for the payment by the District Commissioners to the trustees of the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion church of \$4,500 for damages sustained by public improvements; to pay \$550 to George H. Johnson in like manner for the same cause; to pay Sarah Butler \$— in like manner.

The Indian Bureau. Mr. Maxey offered a resolution, which was

agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish for the information of the Senate (if not incompatible with the public interests) statement showing the annual expenditures of the Indian Bureau since its organization to the present time, and also the number of Indians provided for at the expense of the Government each year since the organization of the Bureau. Recovery of Lands.

A bill to reconvey to Alexander Moffat twenty-nine acres of land adjoining the Government Hospital for the Insane, in consideration of the sum

of \$10,000, to be paid by Mottat, has been intro-duced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania. The property belonged to Monat and was sold on execution, the Government becoming the purchaser at the above named price. Mr. Moffat now seeks the recovery of the property. United States Witnesses-

The following is the text of the bill of Mr. Ran-dall in relation to witnesses for the United States: "That a witness shall not be liable to arrest at any time after he has been subportsed, nor after count of any matter disclosed by him in his testimony: and it shall be a penal offense to intimidate or attempt to intimidate any witness by threaten-ing him with a prosecution.

The Military Medical Service-The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Wells, of Missouri, regulating the

medical corps of the army, proposes to abolish the office of medical storekeeper, and reduce the number of assistant surgeons to one hundred and twenty-five, and that, in addition to the grades twenty-live, and that, in addition to the grades now allowed by law, there shall be four surgeons with the rank, pay and emoinments of colonels, and eight lieutenant colonels, but this act is to deprive no medical officer or storekeeper of his commission in the army.

Trade With the Sandwich Islands. The following statement of the trade between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands during the calendar year 1875 is furnished by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics. Imports free of duty, \$163,747; dutiable, \$1,224,503; total,\$1,588,250 Among the principal dutiable articles were the fellowing: Sugar-pounds, 21,609,536; \$1,113,237.
Rice-pounds, 1,768,852; \$66,366. Raw wool-pounds, 109,359; \$11,851. Value of domestic exports, \$739,606; foreign, \$43,935; total, 783,561.

Congressional Witnesses. fore Congress provides that the witness shall not be held criminally before any court for any fact touching which he shall testify before any com-mittee of Congress, before or after the passage of the act, and no statement made or paper produced the act, and no statement made or paper produced by such witness shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against him; nor shall be be subject to arrest for any fact respecting which he has been summoned to testify, after the service of the subposine or pending the investiga-tion of the mutter of inquiry, and no witness shall because he silvest to rest to testify far the reason that rich testimony may tend to disgrace him or otherwise bender him infamous: Provided, That nothing in the act shall be construed as ex-cepting any witness from proceeding to perjury

Afraid to Touch the Currency Question. It was a sort of godsend to the Democrats yes-terday to be enabled to go into Committee of the Whole on the Hawalian treaty bill. It was the part of the soft money men to spring a bill fer the repeal of the resumption act. After the reading of a speech by General Banning, wherein he vainly tried to prove that the az Confederate generals and colonels in Congress are the only friends of the Union soldier; the sparring began. Mr. Holman stood ready with his resolution for resumption repeal. Mr. Backner got in his resolution to resuscitate the corpse of the safe burgiary business, and Mr. Knott got in the resolution to investigate Mr. Holman seemed determined to spring his soft-money resolution.

There was great confusion for a time, until a resolution to adjourn was decided affirmatively aiter a call of the ayes and noes. Mr. Moremon and the usual leaders of the Demogracy withdraw from the opposition to a test of resumption repeal, but the one was taken up by some of the younger members, who insisted that the test should be made in the caucus to night, instead of the House yesterday. There will, no doubt, be a warm time in the caucus to night, and every indication points to the assurance that it will break up in a row. the part of the soft money men to spring a bi

Judge Kalley charged on the floor of the House yesterday that ex.members of Congress and ex-efficers of the House were on the floor lobbying

men and House officials he paused, as if intending to say more, but contented himself with a
hint that they were well paid. There have been
rumors foating around for sems time tending to
induce the belief that a good deal of measy has
been spent in the lobby on this bill. Perhaps Mr.
Relley knows something about it? Judge Kelley's speech against the bill was so incisive argument, and a blow from which it may not recover.

ment, and a blow from which it may not recover.

Pacific Railroad Laws.

Senator Dorsey's bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad laws, asserts, in a preamble, that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has improperly increased its capital stock, its interest-bearing securities and its liabilities for or on account of branch roads, steamboat lines and other properties, without authority of Congress and without a corresponding increase in the value of its real and personal property; and that such action is designed to prevent or postpone for a long time any action on the part of the Government in fixing tariff rates, as the 18th section of the law of July 1, 1862, authorized whenever its net earnings should exceed ten per centum upon the actual cost of the road between Ogden and Sacramento. The bill, therefore, proposes to restrain the issue or sale of any more obligations of the company secured by mortgare upon the main line or the land granted by the United States to ald its construction.

The bill also requires a detailed statement of all the company's receipts and expenditures up to December 31, 1875, to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior; and provides that the net receipts shall be applied, first to the payment of the interest on the first mortgage bonds on the main line and the creation of a sinking fund; second, to the payment of interest on the bonds alleged to have been issued and thus secured without authority; and, third, to the purchase and retirement of all the flat-described class of bonds. Finally, it is made the duty of a commission consisting of the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior and three clinicals, to be named by the President of the United States, to see that the foregoing provisions are carried into practical effect.

The Texas Pacific Railroad and Austin-Fope-Pacific Railroad Laws.

The Texas Pacific Bailront and Austin-Topolevampe Pacific Survey.

The Texas Pacific Railroad and Austin-Topolevampe Facific Survey.

The Senate Committee on Railroads met yesterday. The Texas Pacific railroad and the Austin-Topolevampo Pacific survey still remain before the committee unacted upon. The people urge that Congress take some positive step to give the country a competing line to the Pacific coast. The highest tax the people pay is the tax or taxiff exacted from them for traveling over the existing private highway, which is built upon the people's lands, by the people's labor, and with the people's credit. The interest the people have paid on the credit gives to the existing monopoly, equals \$25,000,000, and each year adds \$4,000,000 this sum, and this goes on for thirty years from the date the bonds were issued.

There may not occur sgrin as opportune a time to make a scientific examination of the country lying between Austin, Tex., and the California galf as now presents itself. It is a disgrace to Congress and to the people that there never has been a step taken to foster permanent commercial and social relations with our sisten—the Republic of Mexico. The following is a communication sant yesterday to the chairman and gentlemen of the Committee on Pacific Railroads:

"Hefore taking decided action upon House bill it is surgested that it might be the pleasure of the committee to communicate with the Secretary of War in respect to any further information the committee may wish relative to the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific—whether, in accordance with the data-printed by the War Department, the survey of the route from Austin-the count of the California, would not be an important and very promising step taken to give the system of railroads in the United States and Canada the shortest and least interrupted outlet to the Pacific ocean; to remove permanently the military difficulties upon the Rio Grand and in the "Free Zone." to overcome the embarrassimonts which the poetal and quartermaste departments now struggle under in western Texas, and to encourage our commercial a and social relations with Mexico.
"If, however, the committee feels perfectly satisfied that the Secretary of War and the bureau of engineers have, in their reports made and in the papers approved, printed and submitted to Congress, said all that may be wished, then it is earnestly petitioned that the committee, at its convenience, consider and approve the said survey.

convenience, consider and approve the said survey.

"It is further suggested that railroads annihilate space and multiply force, as regards Governmental none the less than all civil departments. Certain it is that in Mexico we have an India at our door. Indeed, within a day's ride of the Mississippi basin there is a vast country whose history and wealth are marvelous. The Republic of Mexico embraces an area of 822,450 square miles, equal in extent to the twenty, five States east of the Mississippi river. It is a country ten times the rive of Great Britain, and nearly equal to that of France, Spain, Austria. Lembardy and the British is secondined. There are nime million people in Mexico awaiting our articles of manufacture, for which they wish to exchange their sugars, coffeet, tropical fruits, woods, ac, and yet

pie in mexico awaiting our articles of manuacture, for which they wish to exchange their sugars, coffees, tropical fruits, woods, a.e., and yet for fifteen years we have not taken a single step to foster an interchange of our industries with theirs. The Mexican Government has communicated to the Department of State the desire that the said survey should be made. Is not the present the time, then, Mr.Chairman and gentlemen, to inaugurate a step which has tor ligobject the encouragement of commerce with Mexico and the South Facific?

"It is further suggested that the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific has been presented and argued upon its merits alone. It is a project suggested in the interest of the whole people; is free from all and every combination, from every association of men whoseover. There has not been, nor is there, any lobbying of any description connected with it; the projector, however, has held and still holds himself ready to meet all parties, railroad, civil and Congressional, to give information relative to the route or to defend every figure and all statements be has advanced in argument of its claims. The Austin-Topolovampo Pacific is exceptional in standing alone upon its merits before Congress and the country, being unsupported by corporated or moneyed influence, and also in the official and thorough manner in which it has been presented to the Pacific Railroad Committees of the Forty-fourth Congress. Would it not be, therefore, highly commendable, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that a vote be taken and placed upon the record?

"House bill Its askajonly that which Congress has granted to every rail route to the Pacific, and that which Congress every year grants to the canal and rail routes across Central America, viz. that the Secretary of War be authorized to make a survey, so as to have an official report made to Congress and to the people to the end that the people may be encouraged to construct the rail-road."

The Unfortunate Ex-Secretary of War.

The Unfortunate Ex-Secretary of War-

The rumors in regard to the unfortunate ex-Secretary of War and his misdeeds continue to multiply, and seem at the present time to be a most truitful and unwearying topic of conversamultiply, and seem at the present time to be a most fruitful and unwearying topic of conversation. The scandal-mongers, not content with the public disgrace into which he has tallen, are attempting to blacken his private character and enshroud his family in deeper shame, humiliation and sorrow than the cloud that now envolopes them. Every step that Mr. Belknap takes is closely watched; every movement made anticipated for some ovil result are the man is permitted to show his intent or the object in view. There is always to be found, in every community, a class of people who, convinced of their own owardly natures, and know with what swiftness they would fice from meeting the responsibility of any misdoing of their own that might be exposed to the world, also index with their guilty and selfish minds, that all men are of the same dispicable kidney as themselves, and therefore should be placed in custedy of the authorities in order to prevent any efforts looking toward an escape.

This city is favored with a number of individuals of that stamp, who cry loudest for instituce, where they are not accused, that their guilt may be hidden or overlooked in the excitement attending the crimes of some others more unfortunate. Subsequent to the downfall of ex-Secretary Belknap, and after the news was recolved that Caleb Marrh had absconded to Canada, came rumors from unauthentic sources that the late Secretary was about to take up a line of march for a more congenial clime. The statement could not be traced to any reliable persons, but these

INAGINING TREMSELVES KNOWING ONES in AGINING THEMSELVES KNOWING ONES argued that it might be true, because if Mr. Belkinsp desired to leave the town no steps had been taken to prevent his departure, and with this Jack Bunsby style of reasoning convinced some of their associates that he really was intending to depart. Without prefacing the story with the usual "ifs" and "buts" they scattered it about with serious faces and such sarrostness of manner that others more charitably inclined were led to believe it to be truth. It reached the ears of the secret service men of the Treasury Department, and was communicated to the Attorney General, who asked that they would keep watch swet the premises, and see that Mr. Bathang did not make any unexpected or hasty department.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, 88:—To the Marshal of the District of
Columbia, greeting: Whereas Albert J. Horreli
hath upon eath before me, judge of the Police
Court of the District of Columbia, declared that
on the Jist day of December, A. D. 1876, at the
county aforesaid, Wm. W. Belknap, being then
and there an officer of the United States, did then
and there an officer of the United States, did then
and there sate of the United States, did then
and there are officer and accept from one United Officers, the County of the United States, with the intent to have his decision and
action in a certain matter then before him in his
official capacity as said officer of the United
States, to wit: The matter of the granting of a
certain post tradership at Port Sill, indian Twiritory, influenced thereby against the ferm of
the statute in such case made and grained, and
against the peace and government of the influed
States. You are, therefore, hereby commanded
ta take the said Belknap, and bring him before
the said Police Court forthwith to answer said
charge.
Wilness the Hon, William B, Scell, indrag of POLLOWING WARRANT:

the said Police Court forthwith to answer said charge.

Witness the Hon. William B. Saeli, judge of [L. S.] court, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1876.

Howann L. Princa.

Clerk Police Court, B. C.

The names of A. J. Horrell, Hiester Clymer, M. C., and Lyman R. Bass, M. C., were upon the back of the warrant as witnesses.

The warrant was issued under section 5.501, Revised Statutes of the United States, and shows

THE LAW GOVERNING THE CASE.

United States, in any official capacity, under of by virtue of the authority of any department of officer of the Government thereof, and every officer or person acting for or on behalf of either House of Congress, or of any committee of either House, or of both Houses thereof, who asks, as

House of Congress, or of any committee of either House, or of both Houses thereof, who asks, accepts or receives any money, or any contract, promise, undertaking, obligation, gratuity or security for the payment of money, or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, with intent to have his decision or action on any question, matter, cause or proceedings, which may he took may be pending, or which may be by isw brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit; influence thereby, shall be punished as prescribed in the preceding section. The punishment prescribed in said section reads: "Shall be punishable by a fice net more than three times of the amount asked, accepted or received and by imprisonment not more than three years."

Its Sunday svening about 7 o'clock District Atterney Wells held a comultation with Major A. C. Richards, superintendent of Metropetitan police, and related the statements that had been given Attorney General Pierrepont, and turned over to him the warrant for Mr. Belknap's arrest, which he placed in the hands of that officer for service. The Major did not wish to execute the warrant on Sunday, and decided that he would put a strict guard on the premises and refrain from making the arrest until on one of thesecular days of the week. He proceeded to the manion, however, and informed Mr. Belknap that such a paper was in existence, but that he would withhold its execution temporarily, provided he made no effort to evade it. He also informed the ex-Secretary that duty compelled him to have the premises placed under a reliable and strict guard, and it was optional with him whether they should be within or without the house. Mr. Belkmap sent for his counsel, ex-Senstor Carpenter and Judge Johnson, and, after a short consultation, the conditions of Major Richards were assented to, and the officers, in order to escape the attention of persons on the street, were brough twithin the dwelling.

with and the case postponed to the time specified.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, his Henor Judge MacArthur presiding, the grand jury for the March term was impanied and sworn. His Henor delivered them the usual charge, animadverting slightly upon the Helknap misfortune. The following named gentlemen compose the grand jury, whose names we republish because of the important case which comes before them. The grand jury at 1 p. m. retired to their room: John Van Riswick, foreman, Edward Temple, John Van Riswick, foreman, Edward Temple, John Van Riswick, foreman, Edward Temple, John Van Riswick, Chas. H. Finkling, W. G. Costin, Robert B. Temper, Daniel S. Harkness, Benj. F. Morsell, Ellas E. White, Geo. Campbell, Charles H. Shaffer, Joshua H. Blundon, Charles H. Jones, Apdrew Archer, Edward Chaplin, E. M. Chapin, Peter Fage, W. B. Wylle, William Ballantyns and Win. R. Riley.

After an absence of about two hours in their rooms they had the following summoned to appear before them as witnesses in the Belknap case. Hose, J. B. Slackburn, W. M. Robbins, L. K. Hass, Hiester Olymer, J. Procter Knets and G. M. Adams, so,, Clerk of the House.

THE EBCAFR OF NABSH—who is To BLANK?

L. K. Hass, Hierter Olymer, J. Frocter Anda and G. M. Adams, seq., Clerk of the House, THE ESCAPE OF MARSH—WHO IS TO BLAME?

There has been a good deal of complains and disgust expressed that Hon. Hiester Clymer, the chairman of the Committee on War Expanditures, allowed the scape of the secundered Marsh, upon whose sole testimony it is proposed to impeach and try before the Senate General Belansp. Mr. Clymer says that the Committee on War Expanditures was unanimous in the belief that they had to let Mr. Marsh go after they had finished his jestimony, but it is asserted that Mr. Bass was quite anxious to have him retained, in order that his knowledge might be availed of in the court of impeachment, well knowing that the testimony he left behind him was not competent before any court, and that the committee itself had no right to take it, because it was not empowered to commister caths. Mr. Blaine and a knot of other Republicans got together yesterday and framed a resolution as follows:

THE PAGE RESOLUTION.

framed a resolution as follows:

THE PAGE RESOLUTION.

Whereas this House has good reason to believe that the previsions of sections 5,450 and 5,451 of the Revised Statutes have been violated, and the evidence of the violation thereof is now in possession of the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department; therefore be it Resolved, That said committee be, and is hereby, instructed to report to this House at its earliest convenience whether any or all the parties believed to be guilty of the violation thereof are now in outstoy, or what steps have been taken by said committee to secure the detention or prevent the eccape of any or all of said parinternation of its of whether such notice was given in time to prevent the escape of such parties from the jurisdiction of the United States, and whether any such parties have so escaped, or whether there has been any negligence on the part of any one having a knowledge of the facts. Since it was discovered that Mr. Page, of California, was to offer this resolution, and insist upon its adoption under suspension of the rules, a determined opposition was shown by the other side. Mr. Sayler, who was in the chair, refused, after Mr. Banning had finished his speech, to entertain the proposition, and after Mr. Cox took the chair he persistently recognized Democratics, when Mr. Page was on the floor all the time. They was on the floor all the time. They was on the floor calling lustily for recognition. Why should the Democrate be airsid of that resolution? They seemed to insist that the Republican party shall take all the blame in the Belknap matter, and that no member of the Republican party shall be allowed to take any step in it. The order to the Judiciary Committee which caused the preparation of articles of impactment was made by a unanimous vote, no Republican dissenting.

The Republican of the two committees have been as eager as the Democrats to pursue the investigation until the guilty parties shall be brought to trial and punishment, and the President and Attorney General of the United States have been equally anxious, and even more severe than any of the Democratic members of the committee have determined to defeat justice by aiding and shetting the escape of the man Marsh is beyond Republican comprehension, and the Republicans of the House are determined that the proper explanation shall be given, or that Mr. Cilymer shall take the blame that belongs to line and his committee. Mr. Page's resolution was not introduced, but it was telegraphed all over the country last night, and the people are intelligent enough to see that the Republican members of Congress are as assiduous in their determination to expose

tion to expose and punish guilt as the Democrats can possibly be.

It was expected that the Judiciary Committee would present the articles of impeachment against General Belknap yesterday, but informalities which they discovered made it advisable that they should take a course different from that at first proposed. The fact was realized that they had no testimony—that even if the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department had been empowered to act as they did a copy of his testimony would not be competent evidence in a court. So, instead of making four articles of impeachment, as they intended, they divided the charges into two subject brade, and made twelve articles on one and sixteen on the other. They threw out a dragnet, but even after they had, as they supposed, covered every possible range of the case, they found themselves without power to call witnesses, compel attendance, pay them, or administer oaths. They believed that a committee empowered to subpone was competent to execute the concomitants of that act, but they also doubted all the powers. They therefore resolved that they would report the case to the House, as they have, ask that the articles of impeachment be printed and re-referred to the committee; that they have, ask that the articles of impeachment be printed and re-referred to the committee; that the house pass a bill protecting witnesses, and then they propose to go ahead and summon witnesses from a distance.

This idea is developed to get Marsh's testimony by a declaration from Congress that the

pass a bill protecting wilnesses, and then they propose to go ahead and summon witnesses from a distance.

This idea is developed to get Marsh's testimony by a declaration from Congress that the testimony of a witness shall not be used in court, and to show by the tenderness of the Judiciary Committee to him that the "ism people" can ventilate their peculiar views before Congressional committees without regard to the provisions of the Revised Statutes. There is every ground for anticipation of a flock of indicunant tramps, who will come here to draw pay and mileage as witnesses in order to furnish Democratic mayer for the approaching campaign. The Judiciary Committee is inspired by the disposition of its Republican memberate strike deep into the vitals of the thing and expose all the fraud and corruption that any charge can warrant. It is plain that there will not be any reason to charge lack of evidence, and if such deficiency shall be shown it will be because the Democrats do not want it, or because they refuse to hold the Witnesses when they get them.

There are multiplied weakenings on the part of the Hopfe majority, and an evident inter tion on their gart to keep up the excitancest as long as possible. There is no zeed of custement as long as possible. There is no zeed of custement was head to the Republican party. Not only is there a disposition on the part of the alleged criminal to the Republicans of the Hopse and the Administration are anxious as well, for the general welfars. No delay can be charged to them, nor can anybody

The following went from the War Departmen

The following went from the War Department yesterday:

WAR DHYART GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, March C, 1872.

Liculement General Sheridan, Commanding, Chicago: The President directs you to notify Evans, post trader. Fort Sill, that his appointment is revoked. He will be permitted to remain and sell goods at prices fixed by a council of administration until the appointment of his successor. The President desires you to direct a council of administration to meet and recommend to the Secretary of War, through military channels, a suitable person for trader. Letter by mail.

Adjutant General.

THE COMING WAR SECRETARY.

The Cabinet will again to-day consult upon the question of an appointment of Secretary of War to succeed General Belknap. All the mem-will be present. CALBB, WHO COULD NOT PIB.

Bristow Socres One-EVANSTOR, WYOMING, March 6.—The Republican Territorial convention met here to-day and elected delegates to the National Republican convention. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote for Brigion for President.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

DEVENSE OF THE RESUMPTION ACT REPUDIATION AND INSTABILITY DENOUNCED

ELABORATE SPEECH FROM SHERMAN

SOFT-MONEY VIEWS OF SENATOR BOGS

THE HAWAIMAN TREATY DISCUSSION BENCOMBE PERSONAL EXPLINATIONS

SENATE. MONDAY, March 5, 1876.
The CHAIR laid before the Senate a commu

SECRETARY OF WAR. the Pacific coast relative to the proposed tele-traph line from Fort Canby to Portland, Oregon, Reterred to the Committee on Military Afairs, Mr. WINDOM presented a memorial of the linnesota Legislature, asking the constructi fa double track read for cheap transportati com New York to the Missouri river. Refer o the Committee on Transportation.

Mr. CONKLING presented resolutions of the Mr. CONKLING press

New York Chamber of Commerce relative to the defects of the bankrupt law. Referred to

the Judiciary Committee.

Also, resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce commending the shipping act. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARVEY presented sundry joint resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, which were appropriately referred.

Petitions in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt law were presented by Mr. WEST, from citizens of Louisiana; by Mr. SHERMAN, from citizens of Ohio, and Mr. WITHERS, from citizens of Liyachburg, Va. Referred to the Committee on Lynchburg, Va. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WRIGHT presented joint resolutions of the lowa Legislature, asking certain amendments to the homestead law. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on claims of Uharles M. Briggs and other private claims.

Mr. RANDOLDPH from Committee on Millary Affairs, reported bill for the relief of Joseph A. Hines. A. Hines.

Mr. SPENCER, from same committee, reborted bill for the relief of Major Turner.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the select committee on

would call it up hereafter.

Mr. WEST gave notice that on Wednesday he would eak to submit some remarks respecting the relations of the Pacific railroads to the Gorman the relations of the Pacific railroads to the Government.

Mr BOUTWELL moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill providing for the continuance of the work on the custom-house in St. Louis, Agreed to.

Mr. BOUTWELL then moved an amendment providing that the contracts in the aggregate, as authorized by the bill, shall not exceed the sum of \$73,000. Adopted, and the bill again passed.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce concerning.

was the servant of Oongress, and stood ready to do its bidding in any respect which could be desired to perfect or to consummate the objects of the act of 1573, But the question now presented is that it shall repudiate the promises of that act deliberately. The question is whether that promise shall be redeemed, or the United States shall revoke its promise and continue for an indefinite period a currency which fluctuates, according to what Congress may do or not do, and as speculators may heard on that act.

This is the turning point in our national interest. Now, eleven years after our war is over we are debating the question whether we will repudiate our obligations. The vital object of the law is to make, after the lat of January, 1879, our legal-tender notes equal dollar for dollar to gold. We do not say them what shall be done with the currency, whether it shall be reissued, or what? That is left for the future. He discussed then the character of the United States notes, and held that the obligation of the United States to redeem them in coin had always been recognized. At every step of the war these notes were looked upon as a kind of forced lean, to be paid in onin at the earliest opportunity. It was not until two years after the war that any one began to think of postponing the day for the redemption of these notes. He discussed the reasons which had caused the depreciation of the notes, the most fruitful of which was taking away the right of converting them into bonds, and for his own part in this he had always felt sincer regree. He thought that originally it ought to have been provided for the conversion of the notes into five per ceits, instead of six per cents. He eketched the history of the currency down to 1873, when the panic came, and at which time we had SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

than any other country in the world. Even then the notes maintained a high rate, when the Sectary of the Treasury pat out without authority of law \$20,00,000 of currency. Part of this illegal issue was still out. The United States was just as much indebted to the note-holder as to the bond-holder to pay him in gold. If the power to exchange these notes for bonds had not been withdrawn they would be at par this instant. To repeal the specie resumption clause of the act of 1875 would be national dishonor and national repudiation. When that bill was passed it was a notice to business men to prepare themselves accordingly, and they all so regarded it. Now if it was rejected it would open the door to a renewal of all manner of wild speculations. If we can repudiate our obligations at the payment of our notes, why cannot we repudiate them as to the payment of the bonds? We are just as much bound for one as the other. The next step will be the infiation of the currency. If we will commence this downward

there will be no end till utter destruction comes and utter astional repudiation. Mr. S. maintained that the only hope of the country was specie resumption. Not only our honor but our interest was concerned. He then discussed the various reasons which have been alleged against the act of 1815. He understood that a Democratic caugus, of which his colleague [Mr. TRURMAN] was chairman, had been considering the question of the finances. He might follow his colleague's example, and deride caucus deliberations, and tyle their caucus bill a sham, Ac., but he would not do this. He would welcome any measure which his colleague's party associates night mature designed to assist the work of specie resumption instead of retarding it. He (Mr. S.) sid not know of any successful resumption of specie payments where the day had not been fixed in advance. In respect to the cry that we must walt for the balance of trade to be in our favor, he exhibited figures to show that the balance of trade was not favor and the seriously argued except by

A PEW NEWSPAPER WRITHES

here and there. As to the cry against contrac-tion, he said specie resumption was not possible without same praliminary contraction. When it was otherwise, then would the rivers cease to flow. The amounts of contraction had been much exaggerated. Under the act of 1875 there had been an actual inochase of the currency of \$2,800,-000. It was true there had been a CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY,

ti be laid saids for the purpose of allowing Mr.
Boov to maken speech on finances. He said that
he would ask the Senate to remain in sastion tomorrow until the Pinchback case was disposed of.
Mr. ANTHON & introduced a bill to provide
for the distribution of public documents and the
sale of extra copies of the same. Printing.
Mr. BUGY then called up his bill to authorise
the payment of import duties in greenbacks, and
proceeded to deliver his views on the finances.
Mr. EATON gave notice that in a short time
he would introduce a bill for the proper resumption of specie payments.
The UHAIE laid before the Senate a message
from the Pracident, inclosing documents in
answer to the Senate resolution as to the number
of military arrests in Alsaka. Military Affairs.
On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the Senate
went into executive session, and afterwards ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. oint resolutions for reference only, and the fol lowing, among others were introduced and re-ferred: By Mr. BALLOU, of R. I.: For the improve-

ment of Little Narraganest Bay.

By Mr. BASS, of N. Y.: To provide for holding a term of the United States District Court at
Buffalo for the transaction of admiralty busi-By Mr. RANDALL, of Pa.: To secure indem by all an areas for the United State.

[The bill provides that witnesses testifying for the United States shall not be liable to arrest, and shall not be arrested for disclosures made, and making it a penal offense to intimidate or attempt to intimidate or the United

attempt to inclinidate witnesses for the United States.]

By Mr. HOOKER, of Miss.: To provide the mode and manner of taking proof and depositions before the Southern Claims Commission.

By Mr. FUSTER, of Ohio: For the relief of Mary E. Hall, widow of David A. Hall, of the District of Oelumbia. District of Celumbia.
Also, a bill for the relief of Wm. H. Chase, of Washington. D. C.
By Mr. HOUSE, of Tenn: To amend the

plemental thereto.

By Mr. WELLIS, of Mo.: To reduce the number and rank of staff officers in the medical corps of the army.

By Mr. REA, of Mo.: Resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri favoring the payment of peasions to the surviving soldiers of the Maxican war.

By Mr. HUNTER, of Ind.: Granting pensions to all soldiers of the Maxican war who are sixty years and upwards of age, and to all others as they become sixty years old.

By Mr. MURRISOV, of III.: To exempt from criminal protectings witnesses who testify before Congress or before committees of either House of Congress.

Congress,
By Mr. BUCHNER, of Mo.: For the relief of
the trustees of the John Wesley Zion church, of
Washington, D. C.
Also, for the relief of Geo. H. Johnson, of Washington, and for the relief of Sarah Butler, of
Washington, D. C.
By Mr. STUNE, of Mo.: To amend section 1089
of the Revised Statutes relative to the District of
Columbia.

By Mr. SIGNE, of Mo.: To amend section 1089 of the Revised Statutes relative to the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wis.: Joint resolution propering an amendment to the Constitution providing that the House of Representatives shall be composed of Representatives elected one third each year.

By Mr. GOODIN: Bill for the relief of the Wyandotte and Kansan City Bridge Company.

By Mr. GOODIN: Bill for the relief of the Wyandotte and Kansan City Bridge Company.

By Mr. HENKLE, of Mo.: To provide for a commission to revise and adjust all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MITCHELL, of Pa.: To reduce the expense of public printing in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RUSK, of Wis.: To extend the time in which officers and solidars of the late war may present to the Court of Claims their claims for services.

By Mr. GUNTER, of Ark.: To insorporate the Atlantic, Oklahams and Pacific Coast Reliroad Company, and providing for a continuous line of railroad from Norfolk, Va., to the Pacific coast.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. BRIGHT, of Tenn., the House went into Committee of the Whole on

Into Committee of the Whole on
THE HAWAIIAN THEATT.
Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, in the shair.
Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., resumed his speech on
the bill, he having been interrupted on Thursday
last. He referred first to the clause in the report
of the minority of the committee, in which is
was claimed that if this treaty were carried out
the United States would have to admit free the
products of other countries with which the United States and commercial treaties.
If this were true he would wish to see the
treaty dereased, but he desied that ruch was the
fact and all precedents were against that theory.
He denied that this treaty was in conflict with
other treaties with sugar-growing countries, and countries could chaim a like advantage.

Mr. MORRISUM, of Ill., next addressed the
House in opposition to the treaty, arguing that
the country with which the treaty was proposed
was too insignificant, and that its products did
not justify the reciprocity proposed.

Mr. Mill.L.S., of Tex., argued that no benefit
was to be derived to the United States from this
treaty. He sepaced it because it was to all practical purposes and interests a

cist of Several Hundred Thousand Dollars to the Hawalian Island. The argument was that the treaty was necessary because the Pacific coast wanted the Sandwich Island sugar, but the product of that article in the Islands was not sufficent to satisfy the demands and needs of the people on that coast.

Mr. BURUHA RD, of Ill., advocated the bill.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., was then recognized.

Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., asked the gentleman to yield, and would move that the committee rise.

Mr. KELLEY preferred to proceed now. He had resisted the motion to go into Committee of the Whole in order that the regular business of Monday might proceed. For two Mondays the House has refused to go into the regular Monday business, and that, too, at the suggestion of an influence entitle of this House. He bowed to whitever business was set and fixed by the majority of the House, but he protested here and now against the practice of allowing outsiders, no matter how respectable they might be, to dictate the policy and business of the House.

Mr. KELLEY said it was not, but it was a fact. He would now approach the discussion of that question which the majority or the House had thrust upon it to the exclusion of the regular Monday business. It was the first time for fit teen years that members were prevented from moving to suspend the rules on Monday. He characterized the bill GIFT OF SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

characterized the bill

AS A JOB.

He was authorized to apply to it that ugly epithet, as well from the terms of the treaty itself as from the fact that he saw fitting around these halls and corridors and advocating it exmembers and ex-officers of the House, who have been greatly belied, if they have not been on the side of every scheme, because carrying out the views of Col. Sellers, "There's millions in it."

The treaty was mismaned a reciprocity treaty, but how could there be a reciprocity between forty million of people and less than forty thousand of people. He then went on to describe the two countries, and showed the utter absurdity of trying to make a reciprocity treaty with a people that had such a limited trade. He argued that the passage of the bill would result in the greatest bying to the United States.

At the close of Mr. Keller's speech.

Mr. BANNING, of Otho, asked leave to make a personal explanation, and said that on Saturday last, while the House was in committee, his colleague [Mr. Woodworth] made a speech, in the course of which he reflected upon the Mill-tary Committee, charging that they had purposely neglected to act upon a bill that he had introduced giving bounties to soldiers who had served less than one year in the late was. Mr. BANNING said that that statement was unfair and untruthful. The committee had considered the bill alluded to, as Mr. Woodwort might have ascertained if he had inquired of the committee upon the bill. There were members of the committee who did not know Mr. Woodwort in the was in Congress. As hegewid have ascertaired that the sub-committee looked favorably on his bill, it was unfair for him to say that the committee had pigeon-holed it. It was

that while his colleague was speaking on Saturday the committee was engaged in the investigation of frauds that had been perpetrated, not upon the living but upon the dead. The committee had had the bill but four weeks, and were disposed to report upon it lavorably. A Republican committee of the last Congress had a like bill and it took them four months to agree to present it, and then it was vetoed by the President of the United States, who owes all his honor and position to the common soldier. It was vetoed at the time when the Secretary of War of that President was lattening off the private soldier by sharing in the ill-gotten gains of post-traders. This could was a past of the programme to diff up but its between the Federal soldier and the Sonite, and it was not the first time that the attempt had been made at this session; but the private soldier was intelligent and rand knew what all this meant, and would appreciate it accordingly. It was due to the committee that his colleague should make an explanation of his remarks.

tion in any of these cases, the said committee have power to send for persons and papers. Mr. SOUTHARD, of Ohio, moved to adjour Mr. PAGE, of Cal., requested him to yield, so that he might offer a resolution on the currency question.
Mr. SOUTHARD refused, when
Mr. SOUTHARD refused, when
Mr. PAGE charged that the Speaker had refused to recognize any one on the Republican
side, and he therefore demanded the yeas and
mays on the motion to adjourn.
The motion was carried, and the House, at \$:15,
adjourned.

THE CASE OF SECRETARY BELKNAP. A Letter from a Radical Bepublican-

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1876.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: Mr. Belinay's fall should inaugurate a reform in the system of furnishing supplies to our soldiers as well as secure the punishment of the guilty Secretary of War. It is useless to punish individual offenders unless we can prevent a repetition of similar offenses by abolishing the system which creates such trimes. Mr. Belinap's offense is two fold: it is a moral ba Belknap's offense is two-fold; it is a moral betrayal of high official trust, and an act of personal trackery to the President. No money has been stelen from the Treasury; the nation does not lose a single dollar by Mrs. Belknap's acceptance of a bribe. But the Secretary has been guilty of the orime of ingratinate to the Frestdent who trusted, honored and promoted him.

Leaving the Congress to punish Mr. Belknap for these offenses, is it not time to abolish the system of permitting civilians to rob our soldiers by axtoritonate charges for supplies which the commissariat is not allowed by our lawsto furnish. There should be no post-traders. If our soldiers need the goods that these camp followers sell to them (and that they buy them shows that they need them) the Government should supply them at cost, through its regular and responsible officers. This would protect our soldiers from robbery, and at the same time prevent the sale of trading posts. These posts, it is univarially believed, are almost always bought.

It is seldom that high officers are partners in these bargains, but unless public opinion is greesly unjust they are never er seldom obtained excepting by bribery and corruption. Let us dig up the roots of this Upat ree now that we are sick from eating the fruits of it. This is the minor duty of the hour. But there is Belknap's offense is two-fold; it is a moral be-trayal of high official trust, and an act of per-

A GREATER DUTY.

"AFTER ALL HE SAVED THE REFUELIC."

Let our leaders keep cool; the people are wiser than they believe.

Mr. Belkings has disgraced himself and no one cless. But there are things going on in the South that do disgrace the Republic. There are camels in the Demogratic States as well as grace in the Republication of the Republ

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, and James L. Alcorn, of Mississippi. General Butler is not wholly unknown in New Orleans, and the name of Senator Alcorn in Mississippi is a synonym for loyalty and order. These two me — Butler as military ruler, and Alcorn as civil Governor—made the most brilliant record as administrative officers that the annals of the Southern States supply.

Of General Butler's career it is needless to speak. But Senator Alcorn has a history quite as moteworthy. Without troops an ex-aleveholder, an ex-Confederate officer—with a State in chases with a Legislature ignorant and largely corrupt; with nearly all the wealth and intelligence of Mississippi arrayed against him; almost alone, and without calling on the

for help, he re-established order; appointed the best judiciary that his Commonwealth has ever had since it was settled by white men; suppressed the formidable organization of the Karkiuz, and closed his administration without bloodshed, without defalcations and without hostilities either of creed or race.

I am not a personal friend of Senator Alcorn, and only know him as I know hundreds of other public men. I speak of him from his record, President Grant is a Methodist, and, therefore, he cannot swear; but surely he must often "feel swear" as he reads of the "intimidations," assessinations and defiant conduct of the unrepentant robels in Mississippi and Louisiana. He can swear without profamity by appointing Senator Alcorn or General Butler as Secretary of War, ETDat action would mean "Rebels of Louisiana and Mississippi—you, stop."

JAMES REDRATE.

Col. Grant left Washington last night for Chi-cago, in obedience to telegraphic orders from Lieutenant General Sheridan, requiring him to report for duty. The new sphere of Col. Grant's duties will probably be in the Indian country. General Charles Albright, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., has been suggested to the President as a fit person for Secretary of War. Gen. Albright was member of the late House of Representatives, a good soldier, and a true and faithful Republican. Mr. Walter A. Eytinge, new playing in the

Mr. Walter A. Eytinge, new playing in the company at the National in "Pique," is the son of the late Samuel D. Eytinge, who is most kindly remembered by our older citizens as the manager with Messrs. Stuart and Hourelcault at the old Washington theatre. This young gentleman made his first appearance at Chiffago in 1873, and has been a member of Dally's Fifth Avenue Company for the last two years. In the part intrusted to him he has exhibited a talent which with culture and a determination to succeed will enable him to sustain the theatrical name he bears, and we trust add to its lustre. The part in which he appears here allows little scope for display, but the little it does allow as a character bit is marked. The many friends of his father here will be glad to recognize in him a young actor of merit, and will watch his future career with deep interest and hope.

MEXICO.

The Revolutionists Gaining Ground. GALVESTON, March 6.—The News' special from Brownsville, Texas, says the revolutionists under Dist are rapidly gaining strength. Considerable consternation prevails among the Government adherents in the towns along the Mexican border. addresses in the towns along the mexican border. Many families are seeking protection on the American side, at Rio Grande City, Edinburg and Brownsville. Matamoras is considered at present the objective point of the Disa party. Col. Parratt, who was ordered with his command from Camargo to their assistance, arrived on the 3d, having missed or avoided Pena on the routs, contrary to the expectations of the Government party. party.

Pens, after taking Reynora and his forces, being augmented by about four hundred volunteers, received orders from Diaz to advance immediately on Camarago. It is reported that he has reached Las Cuevas, the noted den of cattle thieves, and the point at which MaNaily recently crossed into Maxico, where his forces will probably be increased. Immediately on the receipt of the news of the movement of Pens. Col.

capt of the news of the movement of Pena, Col. Pena this morning took undisturbed possession f Camargo, where an order for foreible tax will robably be made to increase the finances of the illibuaters, so called.

THE MEMPHIS AND EL PASO RAILROAD. General Fremont's Letter to Mar.hall O.

Boberts.

NEW Your, March 6.—General Frishont has addressed a jetter to the press in reply to the card of Marshall O. Roberts, in the course of which he

of Marshail O. Roberts, in the course of which he says:

If Mr. Roberts means to say or have it inferred from his card that he west to the head of the Texas Pacific relifered enterprise under no obligations to incorporate the Mamphis and El Paso rallred and to protect its bondholders, and that he did not give any authority to use money and bonds to aid in passing the Texas Pacific bill, then I have to say that such inference would not be true and would be in conflict with testimony before the committee, and I think he would find it impossible to maintain such a position under cross-examination before the committee.

The point of interest for the public in his card is the demial that he ever authorized any one to infusely members of Congress by the use of bonds or other pecuniary considerations. My testimony before the Judiciary Committee was that Mr. Roberts did give this authority, and that he did so through Colonel R. C. Parsons, then mershal of the United States court at Washington, and that it was no used.

General Tesmont quotest from his testimony before the Judiciary Committee and from a letter of Colonel Tesmont quotest from his testimony before the Judiciary Committee and from a letter of Colonel Tesmont quotest from his testimony before the Judiciary Committee and from a letter of Colonel Tesmont in support of his statements in regard to Mr. Roberts.

The Fennsylvania Railread Company.

PRILADELPHIA, March 6.—The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railread Company for 1873 will be made public to-morrow, showing that the gross earnings of the company (all lines) were \$65,006,855.71; gross expenses, excluding remails, interest, dividends, ho., \$6,554,160,10; not earnings, \$21,522,726 to. The report states that the company is now, for the first time in its history of twenty-nine years, without any floating dobt, and had an deposit to its credit on January 1, 1876, a total of \$45,924,206 50. A new passenger station is to be executed at West Philadelphia, adjoining job shift.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

TRADING POSTS OF THE WEST

UMORS RESPECTING THEM DENIED

DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL CAPITAL KILLED

A SECOND GUIBORD CASE

RESULT OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS THE ECUPTIAN PINANCIAL PROBLEM

TRADING POSTS OF THE WEST. What a Certain Man Says About Them.

New York, March 6.—A St. Louis dispatel says the St. Louis Times publishes, on the author ity of a man who has been engaged in frontier trading for the past eighteen years, some very interesting facts connected with that business. He says that Orville Grant, brother of the Prest-He says that Orville Grant, brother of the Prest-dent, has been interested with Belknap in dis-posing of the trading posts for money. Orville Grant, shortly after the appcintment of Belknap as Secretary of War, visited most of the posts on the frontier and canceled all the liceness issued by Secretary Rawlins. Durfee and Peck, two Government transportation agents on the frontier, held the principal sutlerships at this time, and were astonizhed at the wnexpected change.

time, and were astrongued the matter, and found Orville Grant had full authority from the Secretary of War to dispose of all the trading posts as he thought fit. Mr. Peck applied to Orville Grant for authority to retain certain posts where his firm had invested large sums of money in building and goods, and he would agree to it only on terms of

and a certain share of the profits—precisely the same arrangement that existed between Marsh and Evans & Co. at Fort Sill. Peek refused to comply with these terms, and others received the appointments at Fort Buford and Fort Peek. A. C. Leighton was appointed sutier upon the terms proposed by threlife Grant, but the bouns required was so large that he lest money, and unbacquently offered to sell to Durfee & Peek.

The latter agreed to buy, but Leighton had not to obtain permission to sell from Ocrille Grant. This the latter refused, and made easier terms with Leighton. The Fort Sully tradership was taken from Durfee & Peek and given to John. T. Athey. Athey paid all the money he had to get the poet, and was obliged to make terms with Durfee & Peek to manage and run it for him. The latter firm lessed from him and carried on the business for a year, when the profits accruing to Athey enabled him to manage the business himself. Durfee & Peek had the tradership at Fort Sill, but it was given to Evans & Co. Durfee & Feek attempted to carry on business of the post were forbidden to give the solders orders on any firm but Evans & Co., and they were forced to abandon the post.

Orville Grant went so far in his opposition to Durfee & Peek that he forbade those to whem has gave appointments to purchase the goods or buildings belonging to that firm. Orville Grant Orville Grant went so far in his opposition to Durfee & Peek that he forbade those to whem ha gave appointments to purchase the goods or buildings belonging to that firm. Orville Grant also had an arrangement with the interior Department by which he controlled many of the Indian trading posts. Those he disposed of in the same manner as the authorispa, to the highest bidder. Orville Grant was in the habit of visiting the military posts and lada of Teading stations every year to collect money due him and his partner, Belkand, and for this purpose he had authority from Secretary Belkands to draw upon any military post for ambulances, teams and such aid as he might require. His authority was generally recognized, and he was greatly feared along the frontier. The authority for these statements is Dr. Terry, who has been for many years past actually connected with the firm of Durfee & Peck, and who has spent much of his life on the frontier. He may that the Congressional committee will open up a rich lead if they will investigate affairs at Fort Buford.

ST. Louis, March 6.—The Republican says editorially, speaking of the report that the President has ordered the prosecution of March, Tomitineous and all others connected with the post tradership bribery business, that there are persons in St. Louis who three days ago were ready to give evidence against Bakmap, but now refuse to do so for fear they will be prosecuted for buying the traderships which the Secretary sold.

A WITNESS ARRESTED IN ST. LOUIS.

Action of the Legislature.

THENTON, March 5.—The House recognidered the action in regard to the adjournment on the Sist of March. The bill fixing malaries of the

officers of the House was passed. The bill ap-propriating 40,000 for the industrial school for girls was passed. The bill fixing salaries of the officers of the State was ordered to a third read-

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 6.—The Sunda School Congress held its first business session

School Congress held its first business session here to-day. An organization was effected by the election of the following permanent officers: President, Rev. J. H. Vincent, of Piainfield; vice president, Rev. Geo. A. Pelts, of Philadelphia; secretary, S. Bennett Tyler, of Philadelphia. At the evening sersion Rev. Dr. Sims addressed the congress on "The influence of the Hible upon personal character," dwelling upon the different elements of the Church and the influence of the Bible upon the same.

The convention will hold three susions daily hereafter until Friday, when the congress will close.

three herees were run off, making six in all stolen from the Arapahoe camp, a few miles below Fort Fetterman. On the following day Indians, be-

their own which they found in possession of the indians. Several small bands of Indians have

Indictment for Violation of the Enforcemen

indictments against forty five persons for viola-tion of the enforcement act of Congress by intimi-dating and hindering persons from voting at the Sime election held November 2 last. Some twenty five indictments had been previously found, among which was that if a member of the city council.

Indian Horse This vet. ONAHA, NEB., March 8 .- On Friday night last

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—A reporter has interviewed J. R. Casselberry and A.L. Bohnafon, of this city, who are charged in a special dispatch published in a New York paper this morning with having, in 1873, secured two military trading agencies in Dakota Territory, through the influence of Mr. Orville Grant, to whom the dispatch alleges they have since paid, and are now paying, 33 per cent. on all sales made at their posts. Mr. Bonnafon denies that he has ever paid any money to Orville Grant or to any other person for a military post tradership, and states that he is willing to testify to that effect before a Congressional committee, if given an opportunity to do ro.

Mr. Casselberry asserts that the post tradership in which he is interested was secured by legitimate means, and denies that he visited the President at Long Branch and dined with him there, as is stated in the dispatch.

Ovville Grant, who has been in this city for a day or two, was also interviewed to day, and denied the truth of the charges so far as he was concerned, and states that he is neither directly interested in the posts controlled by Messra. Bonnafon and Casselberry. Mr. Grant left for Washingten this afternoon. He expressed his intention of notifying the House investigating committee that he is ready to sppear before it whenever wanted.

A withese Arrested in St. Louis. nave deemed it expecient to participate in negotiations between the great Powers with the object of aiding in the re-establishment of tranquility in the East and assuring the welfare of the Christian population. The Saltan received the proposals favorably. The remainder of the speech treats of domestic matters entirely.

Centennial Motes. PHILADELPHIA, March 6 -A historical department, with Frank Etting as chief, has been

Republican Victory in Maine-Boston, March 6.—Gen. Francis Fessendon, Rep., was elected mayor of Portland to-day by 225 majority in a total vote of 5,048. Lest year the city went Democratic by 42 majority. The Republicans were also successful in the muni-cipal elections at Saco, Bath, Lewiston. Rockland and Gardiner.

whenever wanted.

A WITMESS ARRESTED IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 6.—A young man named J. A. Brown was arrested here Saturday night on advice from Washington to hold him as a witness till called for by the committee on investigation of the War Bepartment. He was put in a calaboose, under a mirapprehension of the order from Washington. but was released yesterday, and will hold himsalf ready to answer a summons from the committee. It appears that Brown was clerk a sew yagra, ago for Evans & Smith, subsequently Evans & Co., at Cheyenne agency, indian Territory, and knows a good deal about the relations of Evans & Smith paid \$5,000 annually for the Cheyenne agency, and Evans & Co. \$10,000 for Fort Sill. He corroborates the resports regarding Orville Grant's connection with Belknap, and easys Evans & Smith obtained the Cheyenne agency from Grant; that Grant represented Belknap in the disposition of sutherships, and when he could not get his price for them he would steek them with goods and run the business them with goods and run the business themself.

He kapt himself thoroughly posted regarding the business done at the various points, and not trader could deceive him by misrepresentation. He always knew, therefore, the exact value of each post, and made sutiers come to the terms. Brown says he knows seyeral persons who could give valuable information regarding post trader ships, and would be willing to do so but for fear of being prosecuted themselves. NEW YORK, March 6.—Judge Westbrook to-day denied the motion of David Dudley Field to dismiss the six million sult against Tweed. BRIEF TELEGRAMS. Baltimors, March 6.—Werner, Dresel & Co., tobacco and shipping merchants, have suspended.

Loss, \$22,000.

WIMINGTON, DEL, March 6.—On Saturday morning an explosion occurred in the stone quarry at Bellyiew, near this place, instantly stilling Robert Meaken and Richard Andrews.

Andrews was blown a distance of seventy (set. Andrews was blown a distance of seventy isec.

New York, March 6.—Marsters & Clawson's jewelry store, 132 Chatham street, was robbed of a considerable amount of jewelry on Saturday night. The proprietors say that one hundred to one hundred and fifty watches, valued at \$5,000 to one hundred and fifty watches, valued at \$5,000 to \$10,00 o, \$1,800 worth of sliverware and \$11,000 worth of miscellaneous jewelry were taken.

Immigration.

Returns made to the Bureau or Statistics show that during the mooth ended, February 29, 1876, there arrived at the port of New York 2,025 limmigrants, of whom 1,461 were males and 564 females. Their places of last permanent residence or citizenship were as follows: England, 560; Scotland, 146; Wales, 5; Ireland, 280; Germany, 447; Austria, 48; Sweden, 22; Borway, 47; Austria, 48; Sweden, 22; Borway, 47; Pennagk, 10; France, 110; Switzerland, 41; Spain, 20; Italy, 144; Holland, 5; Beigram, 3; Buseia, 73; Poland, 15; Hungary, 38; China, 5; Canada, 2; Newfoundland, 1; Cuba, 3; Isle of Man, 2; born at see, 2. Total, 2,025.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee of Agriculture to furnish the Senate, from such data as is now in the possession of this Department, the following information: What are the geographical limits and area within the United States, the soil and climate of which is adapted to the cultivation and growth of the stalk and thre of the Sea Island or long-staple cotton, and on which said dotton matures a perfect growth; also, the geographical limits and area in each of the several States the soil and climate of which is adapted to the cultivation and growth of said cotton, and in which said cotton matures to a

ALL SORTS.

Five new dramas, illustrative of Mexican history, have been played in the City of Mexico this reason. The health officer of Burlington, Vt., reports that several vagrants entered the pest house purposely to contract smallpox, so as to secure maintenance.

maintenance.

J. W. Hiff has a cattle ranche in northern Colerade, 156 miles long, upon which 25,000 head are maintained. He will this year sell stock to the amount of \$200,009. Prof. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, will import a stock of the eggs of the sole and turbol from England in the spring, and try to hatch them on the Massachusetts coast.

Mrs. Marths F. Morey, of Stratued, Vt., will be led in April, and is going to the Centennial. She has five children from 58 to 64 years old, about his been grandchildren and thirteen grand-ghildren.

A Second Guiberd Case Settled.

PHILADELPRIA, March 6.—In the case of the Mount Moriah Cemetery Association vs. The Commonwealth ex rel., W. H. Boileau and Margaret Jones, Judge Gordon, of the Supreme Court, this moraling gars a decision in "lavor of the defendants. This case has excited much interest here, being an attempt on the part of the cemetery association to exclude the body of one Johes, who was colored man, from being interred to the example of a man who could not the statement of the example of the statement of the example of the statement of the sta

MANCHESTAN, March 5.—The Emission, of this city, stales that private advices from Prague announce the suspension of the firm of Messys. Kauffmans, large manufacturers of fines and cotton goods, with liabilities estimated at half a million dollars. Trade in Austria is reported at a standstill, and a disagressible state of uncertainty in commercial circles. WHEN WINSLOW WILL COME.

PASSAGE OF THE SUEZ CANAL RILL.

The Besult of the Elections. PARIS, March 6.-The Ministerial negotiation re temporarily suspended. It is now considered robable that the Cabinet will await the meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of being guided by the opinion of the majority. Of 107 elections held yesterday the results of 102 are now known, and are given as follows: Coastin-tional Conservatives, II; members of Left Centre, 14: Republicans, 31; Radicals, 10; Sonaparints, 71 Legitlmists, 9. Ajacolo returns M. Rohrer, defeating Prince Jerome Napoleon.

ADDITIONAL REPUBLICAN GAINS.

PARIS, March 6.—Final returns of the ballots show that five Republicans have been e-cated in addition to those previously reported. The Republicans in the Unamber of Deputies will command three hundred and fifty votes. They will find opposed to them from eighty to ninety ardent. Benapartists. It is expected that this situation will lead at first to warm debates, but the whole Laft is resolved to act pradestly, and will energiatedly restrain the Bonapartists in the country by administrative rigor. The resignation of the Vicompte de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture getically restrain the Bonspartists in the country by administrative rigor. The resignation of the Vicompte de Mesax, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been accepted. M. Leon Say assumes provisionally that ministry, in addition to his even. The reconstruction of the Cabinet will only be affected when the bureaus of the Chamber are finally constituted. The Onsmber will proceed rapidly with the varification of elections, probably terminating the formalities on Saturday.

The Pinancial Problem-

LONDON, March 6.—The solution of the Egyptian financial question received a serious check tenight. Recent negotiations at Cairo resulted. tancy in this matter has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence. To night in the House of Commons Mr. Cartwright asked what were the intentions of the Government in the matter. Rischell replied that Engiand had refused the Khedive's request to appoint a commissioner, because such appointment would appear to involve commercial relations between the British Government and the national Expitian bank. If the request had been for the appointment of a commissioner to collect revenues and apply them to the redemption of the debt the request might have been entertained.

ITALY. Opening of the Parliament. Roxe, March 6.-King Victor Emma

is of the Parlis the speech treated of the presperous condition of the country, the perfect friendly relations with foreign States and the recent visits of the Emperors of Germany and Austria. He expressed pride at the efficiency of the army and navy. In connection with the Bosnian insurrection, he says: I have deemed it expedient to participate in

created by the Centennia nation ries. Inter-cal, professional and literary societies are in-vited to contribute articles or papers which will illustrate the Colonial and Revolutionary cochs. The first case ready for exhibition was set up in Machinery Hall to-day by a Providence, R. I.,

Nonrolk, VA., March 6.—A fire to-night on Market square burnt out Eppes & Polk, china and glass ware, and J. R. Briggs & Go., grocers, Loss, \$20,000.